# HISTORY OF 1916 TOLD IN BRIEF

## Most Important Events of the Last Year Set Forth.

## PROGRESS OF EUROPEAN WAR

**Chief Developments in the Mighty Conflict of Nations—Political and Other Happenings in the United States.**

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

### EUROPEAN WAR

March 26.—Russians stormed German positions on East front.

British and French German airship shots at Sylt, losing three seaplanes; two German vessels sunk.

March 28.—Great German attack on Haucourt-Malancourt front repulsed.

British attacks repulsed with heavy loss.

Allies agreed on unity of action in every branch.

March 29.—British steamer Eagle Point, one American abboard, torpedoed without warning.

Germans aerial attack on Saloniki killed twenty.

Terrible fighting at Goritz bridgehead.

March 30.—Germans attacked with liquid fire near Verdun and were repulsed.

Germans torpedoed Russian hospital ship in Black sea; 115 lost.

March 31.—Germans took village of Malancourt, near Verdun, at terrific cost.

Five Zeppelins raided eastern counties of England, killing 23; one Zeppelin destroyed.

April 1.—Sixteen killed in Zeppelin raid on England.

April 2.—Zeppelins raided England and Scotland, killing ten.

April 3.—French and allies in note to U. S. uphold right to search parcel post.

April 4.—French repulsed fierce German attack south of Douaumont.

British Liner Zent torpedoed without warning; 40 lost.

April 7.—French evacuated entire salient at Bethincourt.

Turks defeated British near Felahia, Mesopotamia.

April 10.—French lost 900 yards near Dead Man hill at Verdun and Germans repulsed tremendous attack; losses were terrible.

April 11.—French retook trenches at Verdun after terrific battle.

April 12.—Russians captured Trebizond.

April 19.—President Wilson sent ultimatum to Germany on submarine question and told congress in joint session.

April 20.—Allied forces of Russians landed in France.

April 21.—German warships and Zeppelins attacked Lowestoft and vicinity, but were driven off.

April 27.—British battleship Russell sunk by mine in Mediterranean; 124 lost.

April 28.—Kut-el-Amara, 2,970 and 30,000 British surrendered to Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

Russians defeated Austrians in big battle on Prut, near Mauryia.

May 1.—British steamer Hendonhall, laden with wheat for Belgian relief, sunk by German submarine.

May 2.—Five German airships raided coasts of Kent and Essex; 20 killed.

Belgian relief ship Fridland sunk by German submarine.

May 4.—Zeppelin destroyed by British cruiser.

May 5.—Germany's reply, received in Washington, promised compliance with rules of warfare in submarine operations, with covert threat to resume former methods unless America persuaded England to lift starvation blockade.

Russians captured Salonikl and was destroyed by gun fire.

May 8.—President Wilson told Germany her relaxation in U-boat warfare not entire in controversy with Berlin.

Turks forced British and German attacks at Verdun checked.

Liner Persia, carrying munitions, torpedoed and sunk; 5 lost.

Fay Scholz and Daeche, munition ship plotters, convicted in New York.

May 10.—Berlin admitted Russex was torpedoed by German submarine.

May 11.—Germans captured British trenches at Ypres.

May 12.—Russians reported defeat of Turks in big battle near Erzinjan.

Enemy defeated small German squadron off Belgian coast.

May 15.—Dutch steamer Batavier V blown up; one American killed.

May 16.—German seaplanes killed English east coast.

Austrians made decided gains against Italians, crossing the border near Vicenza.

May 25.—British steamship Washington sunk by submarine.

Italian steamer Moravia torpedoed without warning.

May 31.—Austrians reported capture of Asiago and Arsiero.

Great naval battle in North sea, British losing 14 vessels and Germans 11.

June 5.—Earl Kitchener and staff lost when cruiser Hampshire was blown up in Northsea.

June 7.—Germans took Fort Vaux, by storm.

Austrians in Tyrol repulsed by Italians with heavy losses.

Russians recaptured Lutsk fortress.

June 17.—Italians captured Gorizia, capital of Bukowina.

June 20.—Russians drive split Austrian Bukowina army and occupied Zadova, Stronipiets and Ghboka.

June 26.—Russian transports, loaded with troops, sunk in Durazzo harbor by Italian warships.

June 27.—Italians recaptured Posina and Zugna heights.

June 28.—U. S. note to Austria demanding apology for attack on Petrolite published.

June 30.—Russians routed Austrians in east Galicia, yielding ground.

July 1.—Allies began great offensive on west front, making big gains on both sides of River Somme.

July 4.—Russians captured a number of towns in drive toward Perenne.

British took La Boisselle.

July 5.—French made ready for storm German second line near Perenne.

Turks admitted defeat and retreat of Kermanshah from Russians.

July 8.—Russians captured Erzingan, Armenia.

July 28.—Russians captured Brody, Galician railroad center; smashed Teutos first line near Kovel, Lutsk and drove back Von Linsingen in Volhynia.

Aug. 8.—Russians smashed through Teutonic lines at Kovel, Lutsk and Brody.

Turks captured Bitlis and Mush.

Aug. 9.—Italians captured Gorizia.

Zeppelins raided English and Scotch coasts.

Aug. 12.—Russians took 84,000 men in Galicia.

Turks beat British east of Suez canal and in Mesopotamia.

Aug. 16.—Germans captured Jablonitza, in the Carpathians, and pierced new Teutonic lines on Lemberg front.

Aug. 19.—Two British cruisers, one German battleship and one German submarine lost in North sea action.

British swept Germans back 20 miles front in Somme region.

Aug. 24.—British advanced south of Thiepval, and French checked second German infantry attack on Verdun.

Two Zeppelins raided northeast coast of England; 13 killed.

German airplane Moews reached port of Wilhelmshaven.

March 6.—Germans began new drive on Verdun, capturing village of Forges.

March 7.—Germans made further gains at Verdun at tremendous cost.

U. S. house of representatives tabled resolution warning Americans off armed liners.

March 8.—Germany declared war on Portugal.

British troops advanced to relief of besieged force at Kut, Mesopotamia, in Mesopotamia, but Turks beat them off.

March 12.—Russians attacked Erzerum 30 miles of Trebizond, Turks and Germans evacuated Erzinjan, Persia.

March 11.—Norwegian barque Sillus torpedoed and sunk in Havre Roads. Seven American passengers aboard.

March 14.—Italians started big offensive against Austrians in Tyrol.

March 16.—Gallieni, French minister of war, resigned and Gen. Charles Rocques succeeded him.

March 18.—Russians renewed advance against Turks in Persia.

Third Russian invasion of East Prussia announced by Petrograd. Capture of Memel, a German seaport.

German submarine torpedoed three British ships.

March 19.—Germans repulsed French attacks at Le Mort Homme and captured trenches from British at Vermelles.

Nine civilians killed when German seaplanes dropped bombs near Dover, England.

March 20.—Squadron of French and British seaplanes bombed Zeebrugge, destroying much property and killing many Germans.

March 21.—Germans halted at Verdun. German and British destroyer fleets in running fight off North sea.

Russians gained against Germans and Austrians in Poland and Galicia; and took Ispahan, capital of Persia.

March 24.—Germans evacuated Czernowitz and Bukowina.

British steamer Minneapolis sunk in Mediterranean.

March 25.—French expelled Germans from first line trenches near Verdun.

March 26.—French bombarded German positions at Malancourt and Avocourt.

British channel steamer Sussex, French steamer Emphisian torpedoed without warning; Americans on board.

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Oct. 4.—Allies made great advance on entire line in Macedonia.

Rumania Roumanians forced out of Bulgaria.

Allied transport Galla torpedoed; 26 lost.

Oct. 5.—German submarine U-53 sunk five miles off Nantucket.

Germans recaptured Kronstadt, Transylvania.

Germans forced crossing of Cerna river in Macedonia.

Oct. 10.—Italians resumed advance on Trieste, taking Sagrado, Austrian port.

Oct. 11.—Greek fleet turned over to allies on their demand and largely dismantled.

Teutonic allies in invasion of Dobrudja.

Oct. 12.—French captured Salonika, seized the fleet and disarmed Greeks.

Oct. 17.—Russians badly defeated in Galicia.

Italians captured Mount Pasubio.

Oct. 19.—Czarist liner Alaska sunk by mine in English channel; part of crew lost.

Oct. 20.—Roumanians won on Transylvania frontier but lost in Dobrudja.

Oct. 21.—Russian dreadnought Maria destroyed by interior explosion; 200 lost.

Oct. 24.—Teutons captured Constanza, Roumanian Black sea port.

Oct. 24.—French smashed German line at Verdun, taking Douaumont fort and village.

Oct. 25.—Teutons occupied Czernavoda and the Vulcan pass, Roumania.

Oct. 26.—Mitrofan Dmitrievitch Grigorovitch Key to Bucharest.

Greek steamer Thessaly torpedoed; 200 lost.

Steamer Marina torpedoed without warning; a number of Americans lost.

Oct. 31.—Turkish dreadnought Deutschland arrived at New London, Conn.

Nov. 1.—Germans evacuated Fort Vaux, Verdun front.

Nov. 2.—Germany and Austria proclaim ed autonomy of Poland.

Nov. 3.—Von Mackensen forced back in the Dobrudja.

P. & O. liner Arabia sunk by submarine in Mediterranean.

Nov. 5.—American steamer Columbian sunk by German submarine.

Nov. 12.—Battle of the Ancre opened. British captured five miles of positions and three strong towns.

Nov. 19.—Allies captured Monastir.

Nov. 20.—Allies presented diplomats of central powers to leave Greece.

Nov. 21.—Teutons took Craiova, Roumanian rail and military center.

Nov. 24.—Ministers of central powers left Greece.

Liner Britannic, hospital ship, sunk by mine in the Aegean; 24 lost.

Nov. 21.—Greece refused to surrender arms and ammunition to the allies.

Nov. 24.—Teutons occupied Orsova and Turnu Severin.

Nov. 25.—Provisional government of Greece declared war on Germany.

Entente allies demanded Greece deliver its arms and munitions.

Russians retreated in Wallachia routed.

Nov. 27.—Teutons captured Alt river line in Roumania.

German airships raided England; two Zeppelins destroyed.

Nov. 28.—American steamer Chemulpo sunk by German submarine; crew saved.

Nov. 29.—Germany demanded moved from Bucharest to Jassy.

Nov. 30.—Sir Edward R. Jellicoe was made first sea lord of the admiralty and Sir David Beatty, commander of the grand fleet.

Falkenhayn captured Pitechti, Roumanian railway center, and Kampulung.

Italian steamer Palermo torpedoed off Spain. 20 Americans lost.

Nov. 30.—Teutons opened battle for Bucharest.

Greece refused demands of Admiral Du Fournet that allies prepared to occupy Athens, landing troops at Piraeus.

Dec. 1.—Allies marched on Athens. French and British fleets bombarded and fought.

Dec. 3.—Germans pressed closer on Bucharest, while Russians attacked desperately in the wooded Carpathians and assisted Czernavoda bridge.

Greece and allies reached compromise.

German Zeppelin destroyed by British cruiser.

Announcement made 12 duma that allies had agreed to give Constantinople to Russia if Germany wins war.

Dec. 4.—Teutons began shelling of Bucharest.

Czarist submarines shelled Funchal, capital of the Madeira Islands.

Dec. 5.—Premier Asquith of England resigned.

Dec. 6.—Bucharest and Ploesti taken by the Teutons.

Lloyd-George appointed premier of Great Britain.

Allies protested to civilized world against Greek outrages in Athens.

Dec. 8.—U. S. protested to Germany against deportation of Belgians.

Dec. 10.—Lloyd-George announced his cabinet.

Russians and Roumanians had successes in Trotus valley and east of Focsani.

Dec. 12.—Germans levied huge tribute on captured Roumanian cities.

Dec. 14.—Germany proposed to discuss peace terms with the entente allies.

General Nivelle made commander in chief of the French armies of the north and northeast.

Allies gave Greece ordered a general mobilization.

Germany answered American note by defending deportation of Belgians.

Dec. 15.—French regulars took Katerina from the French.

Archduke Carl Stephen of Austria selected as regent of Poland.

Germany in reply to U. S. justified sinking of American steamer Lanao.

Dec. 14.—Great Britain called 1,000,000 more men to the colors.

France decided to prohibit alcoholic drinks except wine and beer.

British steamer Marina sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; 17 Americans lost.

Dec. 15.—French captured wide stretch of German trenches near Verdun.

Russian duma rejected German peace proffer.

Greece accepted ultimatum of the entente.

Dec. 17.—French drove Germans from Chambrettes farm, Verdun front.

Rumanians arrived on Sereth and Putna lines.

Dec. 19.—Premier Lloyd-George replied to Germany's peace proposals, virtually refusing to consider them.

Dec. 20.—Russians abandoned of English positions in France.

Dec. 21.—Germans attacked Turkish positions in Armenia.

### FOREIGN

Jan. 7.—Chinese government admitted Yuan Jih Kai's plan to revive revolution.

Jan. 9.—Yussuf Izeddin, crown prince of Turkey, committed suicide.

March 22.—Official mandate announced abandonment of Chinese monarchy and reinstatement of republic, and relection of emperorship by Yuan Shi Kai who received unanimous vote.

April 6.—Kwang Tung province, China, declared its independence.

April 7.—Sir Roger Casement captured and German ship sunk while landing arms in Ireland for Irish revolt.

April 24.—Sinn Fein rebels seized parts of Dublin and were finally defeated.

April 30.—Main body of Irish rebels surrendered.

May 2.—President Jimenez of Dominican republic impeached.

May 5.—Sir Roger Crack and MacDonagh, leaders of Irish revolt, executed.

May 6.—Sir Roger Casement sent to Santo Domingo; American marines landed.

May 12.—James Connolly and John Mc-Dermott, Irish rebels, executed.

May 31.—Sir Ernest Shackleton reached Falkland Islands on rescue of Antarctic.

June 6.—Yuan Li Hung became president of China.

June 29.—Casement convicted of treason and sentenced to death.

July 1.—U. S. marines routed 250 Santo Domingo rebels, killing 27 and losing one man.

Sept. 1.—Shackleton brought his marooned party of seamen safely out of Antarctic.

Sept. 4.—Big revolt in Sumatra against Dutch.

Sept. 20.—China appealed for aid for million homeless by great floods.

Sept. 30.—Emperor Lidj Jeassu of Abyssinia deposed. Quizero-Zeoditu proclaimed empress of Ethiopia.

Oct. 4.—Gen. Count Terauchi made premier of Japan.

Oct. 11.—Count Carl Stuergkh, Austrian premier, assassinated by Vienna socialist.

Oct. 24.—Two American officers killed by Dominican rebels.

Nov. 22.—Karl Franz proclaimed emperor of Austria-Hungary.

Nov. 27.—Lieut. Col. F. Knapp, U. S. N., commander in Santo Domingo, proclaimed military government of that country.

Dec. 4.—Pope created ten new cardinals.

Dec. 14.—Denmark offered to sell Danish West Indies to United States.

Edmund Schulthess elected president of Swiss confederation.

### MEXICO

Jan. 10.—Nineteen foreigners, nearly all Americans, were murdered by Mexican bandits near Chihuahua.

Jan. 11.—Carranza demanded that Carranza publish slayers of Americans.

March 9.—Villa raided Columbus and eight soldiers killed and several wounded.

March 10.—Gen. Funston ordered Gen. M. Mary raiders slain on both sides of Mexican soldiers; President Wilson ordered General Funston to pursue and punish Villa.

March 13.—President Wilson ordered 4,000 troops into Mexico to get Villa.

Villa's raiders fled into Chihuahua.

March 15.—First troops entered Mexico in pursuit of Villa.

March 16.—U. S. army raised to war strength of 120,000 men for campaign against Villa. Half million cartridges for Carranza army seized at Douglas, Ariz.

March 18.—Fight between Villa outposts and American expedition. Seven Carranzistas wounded.

March 19.—Carranza forbade American troops pursuing Villa to enter Mexican territory.

U. S. senate passed resolution declaring the United States did not intend to intervene in Mexico.

March 21.—Capture of Torreon by Villistas reported.

March 22.—Congress appropriated $8,000,000 for Mexican expedition.

March 23.—Carranza granted use of Mexican Northwestern railroad to U. S. for shipment of supplies.

Carranza cavalry defeated Villa forces at Guerrero, killing 90; one U. S. soldier and one civilian killed, three wounded.

April 1.—U. S. cavalry defeated Villista detachment north of Guerrero, killing 30.

April 12.—U. S. troops attacked by Carranzistas, two soldiers and citizen of Parral; two Americans and 40 Mexicans killed.

April 13.—Carranza demanded withdrawal of U. S. troops from Mexico.

April 18.—Parral, city of Villa stronghold, captured by Carranzistas.

April 20.—Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon conferred on Mexican situation.

May 5.—Villa bandits raided Nielsen Spring, Ariz., killing three U. S. soldiers and a boy.

May 8.—Villa with six troops of cavalry routed Villista band at Ojos Azules, Sonora.

May 9.—President Wilson ordered militia of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona into service as regulars to Mexican border.

May 11.—American-Mexican border conference ended futilely.

May 22.—Carranzista farmer, killed by Mexican raiders near Mercedes, Tex.

May 25.—Six bandits raided Big Bend country, Texas, again raided by Mexicans.

Valdeiaro Servantes, Villista leader, killed by Carranzista soldiers.

May 31.—Carranza demanded withdrawal of American troops from Mexico on peril of "recourse to arms."

June 16.—Colonel Parker rushed reinforcements to American troops in Mexico Mexico Sonora and Chihuahua.

June 18.—War department ordered all state militia mobilized.

June 19.—Punitive expedition withdrawn from Mexico.

Carranza soldiers at Mazatlan fired on American landing party.

June 20.—Carranza protestor called for at least 50,000 troops for border service.

June 21.—Carranza refused to withdraw troops from Mexico.

June 21.—Detachment of American cavalry attacked by Carranzistas near Parral, 12 being killed. Mexican losses indicated Gen. Felix Gomez.

June 23.—House granted use of state militia on Mexican border.

Secretary Baker ordered all militia to border as quickly as possible.

June 24.—President Wilson demanded that Mexico release captured troopers.

Gen. Funston ordered 10,000 more men for mediation with Mexico.

Senate passed bill for drafting militia into federal service.

June 26.—Mexico released troopers taken at Parral released by Mexico.

Obregon's column began retiring northward.

July 6.—War department called out regular army reserves and 25,000 militiamen.

July 13.—President Wilson raised embargo on arms to Mexico.

July 26.—U. S. accepted Carranza's plan for joint commission.

Aug. 2.—Carranza ordered 22,000 more state troops to border.

Aug. 7.—Senate passed bill for Mexican commission.

Aug. 9.—President Wilson appointed Judge Gray and Dr. J. R. Mott named as Mexican commission.

Aug. 30.—President ordered 24,000 troops back from Mexican border.

Sept. 1.—Carranza and Mexican commissioners began sessions at New London, Conn.

Nov. 24.—American-Mexican commission signed protocol for withdrawal of American troops and patrol of border.

Nov. 29.—Villa captured Chihuahua City.

Dec. 1.—Villa retook from Chihuahua City by Carranza forces.

Dec. 10.—Villa captured by Carranza forces.

Dec. 12.—Carranza troop train blown up by Villistas; 200 killed or injured.

### NECROLOGY

Jan. 2.—Associate Justice J. R. Lamar, U. S. Supreme court, at Washington.

Jan. 3.—Gen. C. M. Dodge, Civil war hero and railroad builder, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Jan. 4.—Jas. Van Horn, founder of the Kansas City Journal, at Kansas City.

Jan. 5.—Matthew W. Pinkerton, at Chicago.

Charles W. Knapp, veteran newspaper man, at New York.

Jan. 8.—Rt. Rev. Richard Scannell, Catholic bishop of Omaha.

Ada Rehan, actress, at New York.

Jan. 9.—Francisco Carbajal, former provisional president of Mexico, at El Paso.

Jan. 10.—Sir Arnold Morley, former British postmaster general.

Jeannette L. Gilder, author and editor, at New York.

Jan. 22.—Samuel S. Chamberlain, publisher of Harper's Bazaar.

Jan. 30.—Sir Clements R. Markham, famous explorer, at London.

Feb. 2.—Rt. Rev. Leonard Coburn, former congressman, at Clarinda, Ia.

Feb. 3.—Thomas Beveridge, author, at Arlington, Mass.

Feb. 12.—Henry B. Favill, of Chicago, prominent physician and publicist.

Feb. 16.—Gen. Jas. Jackson, at Buffalo.

Feb. 28.—Henry James, author, in London.

March 2.—Queen Mother Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva).

Mounet-Sully, famous actor, at Paris.

March 4.—Brig. Gen. W. Sooy Smith, at Ashford, Ala.

March 7.—Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U. S. N., retired, at Annapolis.

March 10.—Henry Gassaway Davis, former U. S. senator from West Virginia, at Washington.

March 14.—U. S. Senator Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, at Washington.

March 19.—Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the Propaganda at the Vatican, in Rome.

March 20.—C. S. Pettibone, sculptor, at Chicago.

March 27.—Thomas Pence, secretary Democratic national committee, at Washington.

April 1.—Napinali Lucock, M. E. bishop of Montana and Dakota, at La Crosse, Wis.

Dr. J. B. Angell, president emeritus of University of Michigan.

April 4.—George W. Smalley, veteran journalist, at London.

April 7.—George W. Colton, former governor of Utah, at Washington.

April 11.—Richard Harding Davis, novelist, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

April 15.—Jules Burrill, famous bacteriologist and educator, at Urbana, Ill.

April 16.—Rear Adm. Frank Fletcher, former governor of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.

April 17.—Gen. Frank Rhodes Lister, commandant at Constantinople.

April 20.—Earl St. Aldwyn, noted English statesman, father of Sir Geo. Michael Hicks-Beach.

May 1.—Wm. H. Gardner, president Chicago & Northwestern railway.

May 3.—Bryan Lathrop, philanthropist, at Chicago.

Clara Louise Kellogg, opera star, at Elpstone, Eng.

May 16.—Dr. E. N. Corthell, president American Society Civil Engineers, at Albany, N. Y.

May 20.—George B. Cox, political leader, at Cincinnati.

May 26.—Rev. Dr. Thimothy Dwight, former president of Yale, at New Haven, Conn.

May 27.—General Galliani, at Paris.

May 29.—James J. Hill, at St. Paul.

May 30.—John H. Ketcham, famous confederate raider, in Washington.

June 1.—Charles Eugene Smith, famous civil engineer, at New York.

June 6.—Yuan Shi Kai, president of China.

June 8.—John R. McLean, owner of Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer.

June 14.—U. S. Senator E. C. Burleigh of Maine.

June 18.—Lieut. Gen. Count Helmuth von Moltke, at Berlin.

June 20.—Reed and S. Ellis, noted writer of boys' stories, at Cliff Island, Me.

July 1.—Mrs. Wm. Astor, at New York.

July 15.—Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, famous bacteriologist, at Paris.

July 18.—James H. Moore, noted financier, at Lake Geneva, Wis.

July 22.—Wm. A. Whitcomb Riley, at Indianapolis.

July 23.—Former U. S. Senator T. M. Patterson at Denver.

Sir William Ramsay, famous chemist, in England.

July 26.—Vice Admiral Kamimura of Japan.

Aug. 8.—J. M. Thurston, former senator from Nebraska.

A. B. Stickney, founder of Chicago Great Western railway.

Robert Gaua, theatrical manager.

Aug. 13.—C. S. Murphy, famous cowboy.

Aug. 14.—Gen. Charles J. Paine, Civil war soldier and yachtsman, at Boston.

Aug. 26.—Archbishop John L. Spalding, at Peoria.

Aug. 28.—Dr. L. R. Breaux, Protestant missionary, at Vienna, Austria.

Aug. 31.—John P. St. John, noted Prohibitionist, at Kansas City.

Sept. 2.—S. W. Pennypacker, ex-governor of Pennsylvania.

Sept. 4.—B. C. Keyes, former ambassador to Austria.

Sept. 12.—Jas. A. James, former postmaster general, in New York.

Sept. 16.—Dr. Leo L. Herman, leader in middle West athletics, at Chicago.

Sept. 17.—Horace White, famous journalist, at New York.

Sept. 17.—Seth Low, in New York.

Sept. 18.—Maj. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., at Washington.

Sept. 21.—Wm. Hayes Calhoun, noted lawyer and diplomat, at Chicago.

Sept. 26.—Rear Admiral C. S. Vreeland, U. S. N., retired.

Sept. 27.—Senator James F. Clarke of Arkansas, at Little Rock.

Sept. 1.—E. S. Lacey, former comptroller of the currency, at Chicago.

Mrs. Havelock Ellis, noted lecturer on eugenics, in London.

Oct. 12.—Otto, insane former king of Bavaria.

Oct. 15.—Rev. Francis Brown, president Union Theological seminary, at New York.

Oct. 18.—Richard Harding Davis, noted author.

Harvey Duncan, author, at Fredonia, N. Y.

Oct. 25.—William M. Chase, noted painter, in New York.

Oct. 26.—Prof. Cleveland Abbe, "father of weather bureau," at Washington.

Oct. 31.—"Pastor" Russell, noted independent preacher.

Nicholas E. Young, former president National Baseball league, at Washington.

Nov. 5.—Cardinal Della Volpe at Rome.

Nov. 12.—Prof. Percival Lowell, famous astronomer, at Flagstaff, Ariz.

Nov. 14.—Brig. Gen. D. C. Kingman, U. S. A.

Nov. 15.—Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, second bishop of Chicago, at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Nov. 22.—Sir Hiram Maxim, noted inventor, in London.

Nov. 26.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, suffragist, at Los Angeles.

Nov. 27.—Hyde Verhaeren, Belgian poet.

Dec. 1.—Ernest Thompson Seton, author.

Dec. 2.—John D. Archbold, president of Standard Oil co., at Jacksonville, Fla.

George C. Boldt, leading hotel man, in New York.

Edward D. Peirce, former minister to Norway, at Portland, Me.

Dec. 3.—Thomas Ritchie, noted Wagnerian conductor.

Dec. 16.—Field Marshal Prince Ito of Oyama at Tokyo.

Dec. 17.—Dr. Comyns Carr, English critic and dramatist.

Dec. 18.—W. C. Nixon, president St. Louis and San Francisco railroad.

Dec. 16.—Hugo Munsterberg, professor of psychology, at Harvard.

Dec. 17.—Clara Ward, Princess Chimay, in Padua, Italy.

### POLITICAL

Jan. 4.—Congress reassembled.

Jan. 12.—Republican congressional committee called convention for June 7, in Chicago.

Jan. 12.—National Prohibition convention called for July 19 in St. Paul.

Jan. 25.—President Wilson nominated Louis D. Brandeis for Supreme court justice.

Feb. 2.—House passed antichild labor bill.

Feb. 4.—Senate passed bill for independence of Philippines in 2 to 4 years.

Feb. 9.—Senate passed house resolution making appropriation for re-locating Mare Island and New York navy yards and authorizing President Wilson to fill the entrance class at naval academy.

Feb. 12.—Senate confirmed Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckinridge resigned.

Feb. 15.—Japanese ambassador protested to President Wilson against oriental exclusion clause of California land law.

Feb. 22—Senate passed house bill repealing free sugar.

Feb. 24.—Henry Morgenthau resigned as ambassador to Turkey.

April 19.—Senate Labor party nominated Arthur E. Reimer of Boston for lieutenant governor and Chas. Sumner Bird for vice president.

May 2.—Senate rejected bill pledging withdrawal from Philippines within definite time.

May 12.—Senate rejected nomination of G. Rogers of N. H. as member federal trade commission.

May 31.—Senate passed army bill.

May 19.—Senate passed food control bill.

May 20.—House passed $50,000,000 ship purchase bill.

House passed army bill.

May 29.—Senate passed rivers and harbors bill.

June 1.—Louis D. Brandeis confirmed as associate justice of Supreme court.

June 2.—House passed naval appropriation.

June 7.—Republican and Progressive national conventions opened in Chicago.

June 10.—Charles E. Hughes nominated for president by Republican convention.

June 10.—Theodore Roosevelt nominated by Progressives.

June 14.—Democratic convention opened at St. Louis.

June 16.—Wilson and Marshall renominated by Democrats.

June 26.—Roosevelt declined Progressive nomination and Progressive national committee nominated Johnson for V. P.

June 27.—Senate passed sundry civil, good roads and pension bills, carrying total of $200,000,000.

June 28.—Wilson made chairman of Republican national committee.

June 28.—House voted $27,000,000 for the Panama canal and $20,000,000 for good roads bill.

July 1.—House passed emergency revenue bill.

July 12.—Senate passed agricultural bill carrying $24,000,000.

July 13.—Judge J. H. Clarke of Ohio nominated for associate justice U. S. supreme court.

July 20.—Congressman Hay of Virginia nominated associate justice U. S. court of claims.

July 18.—Abram Elkus nominated as ambassador to Turkey.

July 19.—Prohibition national convention opened in St. Paul, Minn.

July 21.—Senate passed navy bill providing for 157 vessels.

Prohibitionists nominated J. Frank Hanly for president and Ira D. Landrith for vice president.

July 27.—Senate passed army bill carrying $113,970,447.

July 28.—Federal labor bill passed by senate.

Aug. 15.—House passed big navy bill.

Aug. 16.—Senate passed bill promising independence to Philippines when Filipinos are fit for self-government.

Aug. 18.—President Wilson vetoed army bill.

Senate passed shipping purchase bill.

Aug. 19.—House passed workmen's compensation act passed by senate.

Aug. 21.—House accepted senate amendments to army bill.

Sept. 1.—Senate passed emergency revenue bill with senate amendment against British blacklist.

Sept. 2.—Senate ratified treaty for purchase of Danish West Indies.

Sept. 5.—Prohibitionists adjourned.

Sept. 12.—Republicans won in Maine election.

Nov. 1.—Wilson and Marshall re-elected president and vice president of U. S.

Nov. 16.—Count Tarnowski named Austrian ambassador to U. S.

Nov. 17.—Hughes resigned from supreme court.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American ambassador to the Netherlands; T. A. Gary, of Richmond, Va., appointed to U. S. S. Hornitbrook, minister to Siam, resigned.

Dec. 1.—President Wilson sent to congress message to congress.

Dec. 18.—Senate passed immigration bill with literacy test clause.

### INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 7.—Rioting strikers looted and burned East Youngstown, O.

Jan. 10.—Rioting killed and five shot in strike riot at East Chicago, Ind.

Jan. 14.—General strike of switchmen on Wabash railway.

March 8.—Wage increases of $8,000,000 granted by 50 local Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

April 24.—Striking employees of Westinghouse works in East Pittsburgh, led by masked woman.

May 2.—Fatal strike riots at Carnegie steel works in Pittsburgh.

May 2.—Chicago Garment Workers started big strike.

May 14.—Chicago express drivers went on strike.

July 26.—Train